or otherwise allowed except assented to by the proprietor.
All communications must be addressed to theed

THE WIND.

I'm monarch of the land and sky, And of the sea; A palace-cloud I dwell on high, And walk me free; The sun unfurls on me each fold] Of living light and crimson gold-The stars, night's glittering jewels unrolled, Shine bright on me.

I ride me on the tempest's back, In thundering sweep; I scourge the clouds from scowling black

To crimson deep; And wild I laugh to hear the crash-To see the clouds in anger clash-The dightnings from their rent breasts flash Down Heaven's broad steep,

Across the sun's bright face I fling An inky shroud, And even next the moon I sing

My war-song loud. And o'er the vessels of the night, That sail through heaven's blue sea of light, With silver cord and penant white, Hang many a cloud.

I humble low the pride of man Unto the dust. When fearlessly my arm 1 span Round earth's dark crust, And erack his bones like ozier band-And tumble down his pyramid's grand-And dash them in the air like sand,

With a strong gust.

I oft the earth "green vested" walk, In hallowed calm-Like music's sweet, is heard my talk, Like seraphs psalm, When oft I lift my performed wing,

The drooping flowers up gladsome spring, Their petals ope, and quick drink in The sweet'ning balm. I stretch me on the beam worked-cloud

And take my rest, There calm relied, I lie in sleep, While stars their vigils o'er me keep-'Till morn, when down I, freshened, leap, On the waves' crest.

And but for me the ocean grand, Would nurture death, And spread disease upon the land, Were chained my breath: But for my life diffusing power, Each human bud-each human flower, Would deck the earth one short lived hour,

Then droop beneath, Dublin Nation. SHE WAS FALSE AND HE UNDONE. WC

have already announced the death of Dr. John Braddee, in the Western Penitentiary, in which he was sentenced to ten years confinement in 1841 for robbing the United Staes Mail. The Pittsburgh Journal states the following facts connected with the case: It is known that Braddee's wife,

clung to him during his trial, and suggested by her presence and the sighs of affliction. that beautiful apostrophe to love in anguish, w th which Mr Bindle in Bra Idee's defence electrified the crowded auditory, had been unfaithful to her vows, and married another during Braddee's imprisonment. He was not made acquainted with the fact, and for the five years he was in confinement, he was fond of an opportunity of talking about this wife and children.' He spoke of them in terms of warm affection; and undoubtedly his desire to recover his liberty was stimulated by an attachment to them; even after he be came aware that he soon must die, he desired to be at liberty, even if he were to die in a barn, to the end that he might not die a prisoner. But as soon as he learned the character of his wife, he instantly ceased to wish for freedom. It was the final blow to the poor convict, the unexpected thrust, like that which extorted the memorable et tu Brute, commanding surrender; the poor fellow! he gave up at once. He never after mentioned wife or child, or desired to move beyond his cell. The name of his wife was avoided with an iron will, although for the previous years of his confinement, it had been a pleasant and hopeful theme."

Nacies. - In the Senate, on Thursday, a trp ort from the Navy Department was re- soon found a respectable mechanic, a brick ceived, showing the mayal forces of various layer by trade, who agreed to take him as powers, as follows :-

Great Britain has (exclusive of 14 sailing vessels and 22 steamers, in the Indian navy, 26 centract mail steamers, under control of government, and 72 revenue cutters total.

Simpson for that time. His superior education, and his cheerful disposition soon made him both respected and loved in his master's government, and 72 revenue cutters total. 134 vessels, carrying 310 guns) in commission. 271 vessels, carrying 4,718 guns; building and in o dinary, (30) vessels, mounting 17,772

France has in commission 187 vessels. carrying 4.157 guns; building and in ordinary, 129 vessels, and 4,625 guns; total, 316 vessels, 8,782 guns; manned by 27,554 men, for laboring with the pen after his days task

vessels, and 1,155 guns; building and in or- fortune to make, and is wise in not wasting a dinary, &c., 30 vessels, and 1,190 guns; total. noment's time. Constant industry, and a 77 vessels, [of which 5 are war-steamers] and disposition to oblige, is the only way for a 2.345 guns, manned by 8,724 men. This is exclusive of the United States revenue ves Edward will yet be rich, while some of his sels, consisting of 18 sailing vessels, total fellow apprentices will die beggara." tonnage, 1,443; eight steam vessels, total

yesterday, There were three tickets brought forward. The Law and Order Candidates were Byron Diman for Govener, Elisha Har-





· Doston & Sultanto Consiste consistently exches

Volume X.

Middlebury, Vermont,---Tuesday Morning, April 14, 1846.

Number 50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Too Proud.

'What do you intend to do?' said Edward Hanson to his brother Frederick, as the orphan boys sat together, about two months after the death of their last parent. It is necessary for us to act speedily, for our money is nearly gone; and it will not do to starve What do you intend to do? said Freder-ick, who, though the elder, seemed disposed to hear his brother's plans, before he announced his own.

'I shall look out for work of some kind, and that, to day. The truth is, there is no choice. Bread we must have, and wishing won't bring it; so we must labor for it, as better persons have done before us.'

'I don't see that,' said Fregerick. 'Father was a lawyer, and the first of his family who stooped to be even that, for all the rest were gentlemen and lived on their estates. What hiring out us day laborers, or even going behind a counter. No, I'll never stoop to :hat-I'll starve first! But there's no necessity for such extremeties,' added Frederick in a less vehement tone, 'for old Mrs. Newton, you know, has invited us there, and I shall accept the invitation.'

'What! go where you are not wanted!' exclaimed Edward indignautly. 'I am sure, Frederick, you said, when the letter came, that the old lady was barely civil, and gave the invitation merely because she was our nearest relative, and thought hard things might be said of her by the censorious, if she

neglected us entirely. Yes! There is no doubt that she would be glad to get rid of us, and that is one reason why I am going there. She was under many obligations to father, when he was wealthy and she only a sort of charity companion to mother. Father got her a rich husband-and now that the tables have turned, it is but right she should support us.'

'I am too proud to go,' said Edward. 'I would rather work my fingers to the bone-live on bread and water-sleep in a garretand go shivering, half clad, from December to March, than eat at a table or sleep under a roof where I was not welcome!

'And I,' retorted Frederick, 'am too proud to be a base mechanic, and disgrace my ancestry. Surely, Ned, you are not in earnest .- You don't mean to go to work like a clodhopper.'

'You use strong terms,' said Edward, with a flushed cheek, 'when you call mechanics base, and stigmatize laborers as clod-hoppers. It is no disgrace to work! My pride consists in personal independence, in being the hanger on of nobody; yours, in a dead an expression of such kindness in Mr. Simpancestry, who were robber chiefs in the dark ages, and have been drones in society ever dant of his master.

'Oh! you vile leveler,' said Frederick. which has ever distinguished the Hansons? You are a scandal to our name,' he continued, rising. 'I used to think you were in but I fear I may have been too precipitate jest, when you praised honest labor. I find for, if I should fall sick, what will become my mistake. But you must go your own of my family? A journeyman mechanic way. For my part, I still remember I am a makes wages enough to live comfortably, I hands of my race have never yet been disgraced by labor.'

months; you cannot expect her to clothe as trust in God for all things?' he continued, well as feed you.' I shall marry an heiress,' said Frederick, chestful expression.

unconsciously looking in the glass at his fine otions of personal pride, revolted from his prother's plan : but he knew words would be in vain; so he only extended his hand and

Well, do not let us part in anger. We are the only survivors of our family-and though we follow different routes in life, I would not that we should be enemies.

hope that you may be happy.'
'You will reconsider your determination. said the elder brother, accepting the pledge of amity. 'Work is as unpleasant, as it is derogatory, to a gentlemen. Your notion of being dependent on no one, is, I grant, a romantic one, and apt to beguile the imagina tion of a man like you; but you'll soon find that to live on coarse fare-to have a hard master over you-and to be thrust continually into the society of boors and coarse me chanies, is a sad damper on your enthusias-tic notions. I am older than you, and-take my word for it-you'll repent of your bargain,

Frederick, accordingly, went to Mrs. New

and follow me to Mrs. Newton's.

ton's; and Edward sought out a place. He an apprentice, and as five years of his minority remained, Edward was bound to Mr family, and every year increased the es-teem with which Mr. Simpson regarded the young man. Mr. Simpson's business was a guns; manued by 40,000 men; of which him so useful to his master by keeping ac large and extensive one, and Edward made counts after his day's work with the trowe was done, that he rapidly acquired a standing which none of the other apprentices ob-Russia has, (exclusive of the Caspian fleet,) combining those in commission, building, Edward replied, 'No. I prefer obliging Mr &c., 179 vesseles, 5,976 guns, Simpson who is so kind to me. For cards manned by 59.000 men, of which vessels 6 or the theatre, I have no taste. Pray, then The United States have in commission 47 excuse me.' When Mr. Simpson heard this, he said, 'Edward is right. He has his

tonnage, 3,110 the whole mounting 61 guns, Mrs. Newton's; but he was resolved, for the present at least to see no slights. He was three years older than his brother, and al-The annual election in Rhode Island, for the choice of Governor. Lieutenant Governor the world. He purchased fire clothes on ficience. In both these his wife ably assists the choice of Govenor, Lieutenant Govenor, credit, which his living at the rich Mrs Newand members of the Legislature, took place ton's enabled him to do; and, with the same passport, he soon worked his way into the gent of the neighborhood. best society of the place. He was really a handsome young man, possessed courteous ris for Lieut, Governor, and Henry Bowen daut of a once illustrious line. Thus he have been without a home, if his brother, alfor secretary of the State. Henry Jackson, Jesse L. Moss, and Asa Potter were support- could not shut his eyes to the fact that he his aid. As Edward had children to edu-Jesse L. Moss and Asa Potter were supported by a portion of the Whig, and by the Dor- was only a favorite to a certain extent; he cate, he did not care to have a man of his fession by reading and by promotion of medi-

posed to disregard his prudent advice.

How Frederick lived was a miracle to nany of his acquaintances. He still resided with Mrs. Newton, who found him useful to deliver messages among her fashionable acquaintances, whose wages Mrs Newton thus aread, though the proud blood of Frederick where esteemed, the older brother is every ionally, and at first it was a serious affair for him to obtain it. At length he discovered that many gentlemanly men did not despise would be think if he was alive, to see his sons billiards; and Frederick learned accordingly, as he was a good player, to meet his tai-lor's bill by this method. Now and then he borrowed ten or twenty dollars for a day or two of his young acquaintances; and it came at last to be a standing jest, that Fred Hanson's borrowing was a new way of pocket picking.' To this state of degradation was he reduced, because he was too proud to labor honestly for a living. He thought it a disgrace to be a mechanic: but considered it no stigma to impose on an acquaintance.

While Frederick was thus sinking lower in the estimation of all honorable men, and even had become a bye-word among his fashionable acquaintances of both sexes. Edward was slowly but steadily advancing in the esteem of his employer, and establishin a valuable character for enterprize. industry and rectitude. He had, moreover, won the affections of Mary Benson, one of the loveliest of her sex. She, like Edward, was poor: but they relied on Providence; and comfo ted themselves with the reflection that their mutual love would smooth an otherwise thorny and difficult path. But their future was not as dark as imagined. Edward was now approaching his twenty-first year, and as he thought how soon he would be left to depend entirely on himself, his brow occasionally became clouded with those fears of the future which even the most sanguine

often experience. 'What is the matter, Edward?' said Mr. Simpson to him one day. 'You have at times lately, looked care-worn. Does anyhing weigh on your mind?

Edward hesitated a moment, but there was

'I have done,' he said, 'what you will probably consider a very foolish thing. I am engaged to be married, and to one as poor as myself.—She is, I am sure, all that I could but I fear I may have been too precipitate. gentleman's son, and that the aristocratic know: but alas! who shall ensure me Newton has only asked you there for a few call prudence, are sinful. Should we not looking up at Mr. Simpson, with a more

'You are a noble young man,' said Mr. Simpson, with warmth. 'Nor de I know Edward heaved a sigh. His own rigid that you have acted wrong in betrothing yourself .- The heart is generally more to be

'Mary Benson!' 'The very one I would have chosen for a son had I one of your age. No. Edward, you have done right. A good wife is a treasure ot to be obtained every day !" Edward crimsoned with pride and pleas-

are, while Mr. Simpson continued.

The worldly wise, my dear boy, would with such means, at all. But happier and better causes; and love can aweeten many a privation and nerve us for many a difficult task .- I only speak thus to convince you that you have mistook me, in fancying that I was too old and calculating to approve of your engagement. Now to come to business. I have been thinking of your approaching majority, and have felt that I could ill afford to loose you. When a man gets to nual meeting of the Society in Jone next. be fifty, as I am, he naturally wishes for repose : and I would, therefore, have some capable person to take the chief labor of m usiness off my shoulders. You are just the person I desire. Become my partner, with bealth, diseases, &c. one fourth of the profits now and a third af-

then you and Mary can be married at once. say you? What could Edward say? His eyes filled with tears and his voice refused its office; he could only press Mr. Simpson's

and and look his thanks. Years passed. Happily married to a wo affection devotedly, prosperous in business. esteemed by society, and conscious of a life well spent, Edward Hanson, the once poor boy, was a living example of what industry, enterprise and honesty can achieve in a free country like this. He is now a large proprietor of real estate, and has long retired patron, having been dead many years. Edward has purchased back the estate that once

belonged to his family, and resides there part tion in whatever society he chooses to mingle. Several times the people of his native county have solicited him to be their representative in Congress, but he is of opinion that he can do more good at home educating him; and then progeny reward this care, by being the best behaved and most intelli-

Frederick never succeeded in marrying an heiress. After the death of Mrs. Newton. manners, and was known to be the descen- which happened many years since, he would perienced, fully appreciated. These Dr. W. was only a layorite to a certain extent; he party, and Edward Harris for Governor, by the Abolitionists.

Sth article, is not only recognized and sancy was welcome at dinner parties, was invited to brother's character about his house; so he tendered Frederick an allowance, sufficient or in any way premoting the use of nostrums.

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males occasionally. But he saw that no mother permitted him to become intimate with her daughters. Rich fathers eyed him suspiciously. In a word, he was regarded as a pleasant hanger-on, but nothing more. 'A general families with whom he associated, but poor families with whom he associated, but poor to the sisters where the young men had any, two may firt with him to pique others into with him.' Nor did the sisters seem dis- a self invited guest at other people's country houses. As he lived, so he will die, thoroughly selfish. He often talks of the antiquity of the Hanson family, and now and then insinuates that there is royal blood in

saved, though the proud blood of Frederick Hanson would have boiled at an insinuation of the truth. But he required money occasnot answer to be Too PROUD.—Philadelphia not answer to be Too PROUD .- Philadelphia Saturday Post.

For the Galaxy. MEDICAL MEETINGS.

Within the last few months Addison County Medical Society have had two ses-sions, viz: the first December 11th, the secand February 5th. Each of the meetings were attended by a very respectable number of the Members.

The second meeting was enlivened! and rendered more interesting by the attendance of most of the ladies of the members present.

At the first, Dr. Bradford read an interes ng essay on pulmonary consumption. Dr. B. had devoted much attention to the subject and plain account of the general character of this most common and afflictive malady.— titious diseases. He plainly saw, that by the His practical observations were more directed use of nostrums. &c. we could again restore crastinate the fatal event when the disease to-day and to-morrow the Doctor would be has become confirmed, than to its cure. To accomplish the former objects he paid much the nostrum. attention to the non-naturals, as diet, exer-

ise, bathing, &c.
On account of the admitted sympathy exising between the skin and the lungs a direct offuence could, in many justances, be made on the latter by the application of such agents to the former as would preserve or restore its healthy functions. He very cautiously remonstrated against the use of any remedial neasures which had a tendency to impair or educe the strength of persons of consumpive diathesis. These means by their augneuting morbid sensibility and irritability caerally accelerate the event they were de signed to prevent. On the contrary an op-posite course was equally absurd and dangerus. The discourse received marked attenion and drew forth practical observation

from Drs. Bullard, Rice, Allen and others. A communication having been received rom Dr. A. Hall of New Haven, censuring the report of a case made to the Society, in August last, at Vergennes, by Dr. H. A. smith, the subject was referred to a committee consisting of Rice, Allen and Russel, to report on the same at the next meeting. At e subsequent meeting the committee reporsaw either during her sickness or after her death, and that all he knew of the character of the complaint was from hear-say. The committee :- "It is the sense of this meeting that the above named communication (Dr. Hall's) is not made in a spirit of kindness. but is evidently intended as a thrust at a comtrusted in such affairs than the head, and you petitor, with an unwarranted censure on the

The report was accepted, adopted and : copy ordered to be forwarded to Dr. H. 1. Resolved, That a committee be appoint ted to obtain for the use of the Society the seal or stamp; and, also, the records and oth er written documents belonging to the first Medical Society organized in the County of Yes sir, 40,000 of these remonstrances now Addison, that they may be preserved with lie upon your table, denied a consideration say you and her ran a great risk in marrying the records of the present organization for and refused the civility even of a reference

future useful and benificent burposes. 2. Resolved, That a committee of three he appointed to ascertain who have been the regular practitioners of medicine in the County of Addison for any considerable time since its settlement: The time when they were in practice, the place where they resi ded and any other facts in relation to them the nation, to scour the coasts, and to awe deemed useful and report the same at the an-3. Resolved, That a Committee be appoin

ted to prepare and report to the Society at their next session, the topography or geology of the County, its influence on longevity, On the first resolution, the Secretary, S

ter two years; I will present you with a P. Lathrop, was appointed, on the second thousand dollars to furnish a house, and D. C. Stone, J. Rice and J. A. Allen, on the third, S. P. Lathrop on the geology, and J A. Allen on the portion pertaining to health, d seases. &c. Dr. Smith made a written report of two cases. The first was the case Mr. B. who

died some years since. There was found up on examination an ossified spot under the left man whem he adored, and who returned his parietal bone of the Dura Mater and a collection of pus in this hemisphere of the brain. This person had long had pain in the head and died with apoplectic symptoms: The other was that of a man fifty-five years of age who after labor and exposure became stupid and unconscious, lingered some day and expired. No autopsy was made. Dr from active business, Mr. Simpson, his kind S. narrated the symptoms and enquired the cause of the man's death?

The symptoms narrated were evidently such as denoted an apoplectic state of the of the year. His intelligence, wealth, and brain. There may have been cerebral hemcomprehensive views gives him the first sta- orrhage. Analagous cases with hese are related with post mortem examinations in Andral's medical clinic: See diseases of the Encephalon, &c.

In accordance with a previous appoint nent Dr. Warner gave an address on the character, importance and method of improvement of the profession. Hisown experience enabled him to portray in a touching and feeling manner the severe trials of country practitioner. The hardships and the soleren responsibilities which devolve upon the profession are by none, except the ex-

eiety had a recess to partake of the same pre-pared by their host, Mr. Field, in his ordinay excellent style. Dr. Rice after commending the correctness

too severe-they were just.

be evening in a very happy and appropriate in every village, public house and nook .-Then, diseases were manufactured in abun dance and we had business in plenty. That of his remarks. He gave a clear, succined the temperance reform had nearly destroyed our husiness. We now rarely had any facto its prevention, and to the means best cal- our business to its former abundance. All culated to mitigate the sufferings and to pro- that we had to do was to encourage their use needed to remove the disease produced by the nestrum. CELSUS.

> SPEECH OF HON. ERASTUS D. CULVER OF N. Y.,

ON THE TEXAS QUESTION.

Delivered in the House of Representatives, U S., January 30, 1846.

The bill from the Senate "To establish Post Routes in Texas," being under consid-

Mr. Culver said-

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I am one of those wh elieve that the annexation of Texas to this Union was unconstitutional, and, as such, is void from the beginning. I believe, further, that the Supreme Court of the United States on a proper presentment of the case, will pre nounce the joint resolutions, by which Tex-as was annexed, unconstitutional. And I hold that every act of ours, affirming the validity of those resolutions, will but involve us in deeper difficulty, and render our relations with that country more embarrassing. I am aware that it may seem to be travelling from ted that from an examination of the facts in the record, on a bill merely to establish post know: but alas! who shall ensure me against sickness on my own part and that of ease as Dr. Smith described did exist." The but we are now in Committee of the Whole But how do you expect to live? Mrs. both equally expensive. Yet per but we are now in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and the Chair has, whom it appears Dr. Hall never examined or again and again again and again again and again again and again again again and again agai ted to the welfare and honor of the Union was here the legitimate subject of debate.-Besides, Mr. Chairman, I remember, as do following is taken from the report of the all who hear me, that, when the consummation of the Texas scheme came up, on the second week of the session, one hundred nev members, like myself, were denied the right of being heard. This great measure, fraught with consequences the most important and especially would be the last person to act judgment and good sense of the members of lasting, was lashed through this House with especially would be the last person to act against the dictates of reason. Pray, who is the Medical Society in giving countenance the more than railroad velocity. The padlock to the report of Dr. Smith." ous question," we were all gagged down .-Our constituents, too, were denied a hearing They protested loud and earnestly agains this infraction of the Constitution. Their remonstrances, so long as the least ground for hope remained, poured in thick and fast

In addition to all this, sir, my constituents nay, the whole free North, are to be taxed to sustain these very mail routes over the trackless wilds of Texas. They are now contri buting to support an army of 4,500 sickly men in that country, to fight her battles. A fleet is now sustained from the Treasury of Mexico into silence. Am I not warranted hen, sir, in seizing this opportunity, since every other has been denied me, to enter my solemn protest against this nefarious scheme Had the remonstrances of my constituents been treated with legislative courtesy, or had even two days discussion been allowed, I would not have been found here upon my eet to-day. Why, sir, six long weeks have been consumed upon the Oregon question and yet one hour and forty midutes, and that mostly in calling the yeas and naus, were all that was allowed upon the admission of Texas. Wherefore the difference? Ah! sir

nd its very life-blood to slavery. But I hear it whispered by gentlemen a-round me, that "Texas is in"-"She is adnitted"-"We have married her, and cannot lissolve the contract." Sir, I repudiate the marriage. I disclaim the nuntial bonds. 1 have high authority for saying of Texas, "If. while her first husband be living, she be mar-

dreaded inspection, that noli metangere prop-

erty, that cried out, "hands off!" when ap

proached. Oregon has no SLAVERY in it.

Texas, on the other hand, owes its existence

my objections to her admission is, that Texas has violated her ante-nuptial engagement. To this I ask the attention of the House .-By the joint resolutions of last winter, Congress gave its consent to annexation, upon he express condition, among others, that, in that part of Texas lying north of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude, 'slavery, or involuntary servitude, (except for crime,) should be pro Has this political coquette adhered to this condition? No, sir. Most shamefully has a States. They are the old partners. And as States, that the South began to remonstrate long and loud—begged time for discussion and an arranged began to remonstrate long and loud—begged time for discussion and arranged began to remonstrate long and loud—begged time for discussion and arranged began to remonstrate long and loud—begged time for discussion and arranged began to remonstrate long and loud—begged time for discussion and loud—begged ti given ner admittance into the Union, by the admit new partners without the consent of protests, or listen to their remonstrances-

pretended compromise, are to be rewarded? Is this the way in which slavery discharges its obligations, and fulfils conditions? Do gentlemen tell me there is no territory of any has thrown the nation far from its balance. amount or value north of that line? Then. of the sentiments contained in the address we sir, I pronounce the fraud, the cheat, the du to the House, how sorely the North feel up of the sentiments contained in the address we had heard, moved that the thanks of the Society be presented to Dr W. for the same.

Dr. Russel remarked that he approved of the sentiments advanced in the address.—

That in relation to the strictures on the use

That in relation to the strictures on the use

That is relation to the strictures on the use

The strictures on the use

The strictures of the deed, the darkness of the deed, and soft-faced to be caught by this cry. Without this pitof nostrums he did not think they were any tance, small as it was, annexation could not is the base and unwarrantable motive which have been carried. If there were nothing in dictated this whole scheme of assexation. Upon this subject an animated, interesting that of worth, we were deceived then; if That motive, sir, was the strengthening, the and friendly interchange of opinions ensued in which most of the members present particle of it now. And should new States hereafter he carved out of the present State of Dr. Stone, finally, closed the discussion of Texas, and those new States, any of them extending north of that line, he asked to prohib- to debate this question. But the Chair overstrain of trony, the true meaning of which it slavery there, they would point to the adwas too plain to be misuaderstood. He remission of Texas as a whole, with a slavemission of Texas as a whole, with a slavemarked that he had been much gratified with holding constitution, covering her entire surthe evening's discussion, that he believed that face, from north to south, from east to west, all of us had made a mistake on this subject. Both the mother State of Texas and the U-That only a short time siece intoxicating nited States would be, by this reference, esdrinks were sold promiseuously to every body topped from insisting on any territory being free north of that line.

Am I too late, then, Mr. Chairman, in op posing the admission of Texas, when she herself has violated her own agreement? When she herself refused to come in upon the terms and on the conditions which Congress prescribed for her !

had Texas complied with all the conditions al. I deny the power of these confederated States to annex a foreign nation to this Union. It is conceded that the power is not expressly granted in the Constitution, and we have the highest authority for saying it is not port of the almost entire slaveholding South. Mr. Jefferson, whose authority should be foreign territory, still less for incorporating

Vol. 3, p. 512. the two cases. It was then being proposed when all the aiders and abe tors in this scheme to acquire Louisiana by treaty—not by the shall have passed away.
then unknown and unheard of method of But why do I multiply authorities, or making power was dreamed of by our Gov-

ations can be annexed to us, it must be by Union! And for what? ing with these, Texas agreed to be annexed. slaves ! Do you wonder, then, that North-Texas had within it that dark feature that short of a contract between nations, or, in are keenly alive to this insuit? How would other words, a treaty. Who, then, I ask, you feel under a like injury? Mr. Chairman, can make such a contract or treaty? Is it let me put a case to my honorable friends Congress, or is it the treaty-making power? from Virginia and South Carolina. Sir, I will adduce an authority here that Suppose that, in 1836, Mr. Webster, of South Carolina cannot gainsay. Mr. Cal-New-Eugland, Gov. Seward, of New York, houn, in his great speech in the House, in and my venerable friend from Massachusetts Britain, an extract from which I have before respondence with the authorities of Casada, me, took the ground that "Congress cannot proposing to annex all British North Amerimake a contract with a foreign nation," "that | ca to the United States. And suppose that, ried to another, she shall be called an adul- it belonged only to the treaty-making pow- in the correspondence, it had been frequent teress." We had no constitutional right to er." I shall not stop to produce a host of ly avowed, that the object was to give stapropose, nor she the right to accept our pro- other authorities, that I might do, to estab- bility and perpetuity to the protective tariff bish this position. I am talking now to to render safe the free institutions of the But, Mr. Chairman, first and foremest of Southern men. I have given them Jeffer. North—to protect them from the assaults of son and Calhoun; if they will not believe the South—to render more safe and seen them, "neither would they believe, if one rose the runaway slaves settled in Upper Conada. from the dead." A treaty would have required the assent of two-thirds of the Senate; this could never have been obtained; hence this could never have been obtained; hence the United States—what think you. the recurrence to joint resolutions.

THE GALAXY,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING IN STEWART'S BUILDINGS, BY JUSTUS COBB. BY WHOM ALL ORDERS FOR PRINTIPS BOOKS. Mamphlets, HANDBILLS, Cards.

Manks, &t. &t. &t.

I need not say to you. Mr. Chairman, nor

[Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, here objected, and raised the question, that it was not in order ruled the objection, and decided that Mr. C. was in order, and he proceeded.]

In support of this position, my time will allow me to call the attention of the House only to a few admitted facts. No murmuring of complaint, or threats of revolt, were heard in the province of Texas, till after Mexico, by the edicts of Iturbide, in 1829, proclaimed slavery abolished. From that time forward, a low but gradually increased muttering was heard from that portion of the population who had gone from the Southern States into Texas, carrying their slaves with eribed for her?

But, Mr. Chairman, I humbly insist, that pened into rebellion; and in 1833 a convention was called, and the discontented portion imposed, her annexation and subsequent ad- set up for themselves. Impartial history will ion would still have been unconstitution- yet prove that revolution to have been as destitute of any adequate provocation, as the annals of revolution ever furnished. These Texas revolutionists, of course, had

there by implication. Some forty years ago, It was evinced in the speeches and correspondence of the Southern men, and in the conclusive with the gentleman over the way, almost undivided expression of the Southern used this emphatic language: "The Constipress. From 1830 to 1835, the press was tution has made no provision for our helding undisguised in claiming, that slavery must be reinstated in Texas, for its future stabilioreign nations into our Union."-Jeff. Cor., ly in the Southern part of this Union. Thave but to refer gentlemen to the tone of the press Again, in his letter to Wilson Cary Nich- at that day, to establish the fact, that slavery olas, he says: "When I consider that the was at the bottom of this whole movement. limits of the United States are precisely fixed So much, sir, for the revolution and indeby the treaty of 1783, that the Constitution pendence of Texas-as to the motice that dicexpressly declares itself made for the United tated its onnexation, I have proof which States, I cannot help believing the intention | Southern centlemen cannot resist. Mr. Secwas not to permit Congress to admit into the retary Upshur, in his official despatch to our Union new States, which should not be form-ed out of the territory for which, and under clared that "Slavery would be abolished in whose authority alone, they were then ac- Texas within the next ten years, and probating." Here Mr. Jefferson denies the right bly within half that time, unless that Governto us of holding, much less of incorporating, Texas or any foreign nation into the Union. True, he was speaking of the acquisition of lina. (Mr. McDuffy.) not two year since, in Louisiana. But the case of Louisiana was the north wing of this Capitol, when alluding much stronger for the advocates of annexa- to the dangers of the increase of the slave tion than was that of Texas. There the parties were all agreed. No conflicting claims Texas, it will operate as a safety-valve, to interposed. The people of this territory desired to be incorporated. The old States tion among us. -Mr. Callinun, who, with were all auxious for the union. And France. all his political eccentricity, has the merit of the acknowledged proprietor, was willing to speaking his seutiments boldly, has placed transfer her right to the soil. And yet, with the true reason for annexation on record. all these advantitious circumstances, Mr. Jef. When Secretary of State, in a diplomatic ferson denied to us the constitutional right to make the acquisition. It is well known that he considered an amendment of the Consti- for annexation, he says :- It was made nectution as necessary before this end could be essary in order to preserve donestic instituattained. But, in the case of Texas, all these tions, placed under the guarantee of their recircumstances, or nearly all, are wanting .- spective constitutions, and deemed essential More than one-third of the original States to their safety and prosperity. Domestic were opposed to the annexation. They op- institutions' are only another and a politer posed it as States in their sovereign capacity. name for slavery. Here, sir, stands the re-Mexico, too, interposed as the original and corded reason for annexation-the upholdrightful claimant, and a majority of the peo- ing and preservation of a foul system of huple of the Union were opposed to it. How, man bondage! And this historical reason, then, can the pretended disciples of Jefferson uttered by the official organ of this great naintain for a moment its constitutionality ! and free republic, will stand upon record, And mark still further, sir, the difference in and be pointed to with shame and remorse,

joint resolution. No other than the treaty. dwell upon points conceded by every honest man ?' Sir, there is not a Southern Repreerument; and yet, under all these favorable sentative who hears me, that will rise in his ircumstances, Mr. Jefferson could not deem place and deny that slavery was the great, the Constitution sufficiently elastic to admit prompting, and decisive cause for annexing foreign territory. True, Louisiana was purchased; but only from the necessity of the stand out in bold relief before the world. case, for our commercial safety. But, he To rivit the chains of the enslaved African ontended, that there should be an ex post more firmly-to render his bondage safe and facto amendment of the Constitution, which, perpetual, a foreign slave territory, four times by its retroactive effect, might legalize the ac- the size of New England, seven times as large as Kentucky, is seized, and, in defiance But again, sir, I maintain, that if foreign of law and Constitution, is attached to this treaty, and not by joint resolutions of Congress. No one will deny that these joint resolutions, and the acceptance of their condi-tions by Texas, were in the nature of a con-borers of the North? That you might hold tract; indeed, they constitute the only agree- the reins of legislation in your hands ! That ment or treaty in the case. By these we you might have the preponderance of power stipulate to annex Texas; and on comply- to wield it over us, as you wield it over your Call them what you will, they are nothing ernfreemen, or their representatives here,

1816, on the commercial treaty with Great (J. Q. Adams,) had entered into a secret cos--in short, to give, by the aid of C: Mr. Chairman, would have be a the tone, the Again, sir, I respectfully submit, that an- feeling, the sentiment of the South? nexation was unconstitutional, from another you that their great chieftain would have consideration. It is this: The confederated preached his 'musterly inactivity' doctrine? hibited." Now, sir, how stands the case !- States of this Union form a sort of constitu- But suppose, further, that the South became she violated it. In her new constitution, I deny that it is competent at law or equity cussion and reflection—and suppose a drilled, now lying before me, and on which we have for a part of the members of the old firm to iron-heeled unajority refused to hear their Sth article, is not only recognized and sanc- all. The act of admission, and the acts of told them to be quiet-and they knew not